

# SPORTS



As the winter sports season draws near, sportsmen step up their preparations for it. While ice-hockey players, figure skaters and speed-skaters have already opened the season, skiers are still waiting for snow. In the photo: Moscow skiers running in the meantime to a 10-kilometre cross-country race. Photo by Sergei Proskov

## DAVIS CUP ON

The USSR tennis team has beaten the strong Indian squad 4-1 in their 30th encounter to date.

The three-day contest which took place on the central court of the Donetsk stadium decided the winning team out of 16 top world squads who are due to enter the fray for the prized "Silver Bowl" trophy.

In the run-up to the event India was tipped to win on the basis of its good showing in previous cups.

Muscovite Alexander Zverev, 22, this year's European champion, made a crucial contribution to the Soviet success, having outplayed India's top player, Vijay Amritraj (ranked among the world's top 20 players) on the first day, and thereafter helped clinch the overall victory disposing of Sasha Menon.

The other Soviet entrant national champion Muscovite Konstantin Puzoshev also won both his games, while the guests triumphed in the doubles.

## Volleyball: semifinals ahead

The USSR beat America 3-0 at the start of the men's volleyball world championship in Argentina, earlier disposing of Chile with a similar score, thus

making the semifinals. Among other semifinalists are China, South Korea, Canada, the GDR, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Japan, and Argentina.

## Complexity spells success

The USSR trampolining team outstripped their West German counterparts, ranked among the world's tops, 587.5 - 584.4, at Rotteln, West Germany. The Soviet men won 300.7-276.2, while the hosts were stronger in the female section, 289.1 - 280.6.

The local press notes the immensely high technical standards of the Soviet visitors, singling out for special praise Vadim Kravtchuk from Togliatti, 1981 European champion, ship bronze medalist, who came out on top with 182.5 points. 1982 world champion Susanna House of West Germany was the top female finisher with 97.7 points.

## Boys dreaming of going to Kharlamov school

On the first Sunday of October many children went to enrol at Moscow's sports schools, and there was a whole crowd of them gathered outside the Central Army Club Palace of Sport vying to get into the ice-hockey school named after celebrated CAC and national line-up attacker Valery Kharlamov. The school, which was started nearly 20 years back, has had among its charges Vladimir Tretyak, Vyacheslav Fetisov and many others. There are now some 400 kids training there under former ice aces like Eduard Ivanov, Vladimir Alexandrov, Vladimir Vikulov and Gennady Tsygankov.

Normally there is keen and intense competition; the unlucky ones, however, can try their luck again in a year's time.

Valery RADZHABLI



The lucky man.



The unsuccessful candidate.



Another competition challenge for the players. Photos by Vitaly Blagoderov

## CHESS

World champion Anatoly Karpov has scored his third successive win at a Grandmaster tournament at Tilburg. He took two hours playing Black to defeat Eugene Torre, of Philippines.

In their adjourned game and now leads the tables with three points.

With three rounds to go in the Thirteenth Women's Interzonal, leaders Muresan (Romania) and Levitina (USSR) are level at 7.5 points each, though the former has one game adjourned.

## Football: rivals are known now

Moscow Spartak will face Holland's Haarlem in the 1/16th of the UEFA Cup as decided by a draw in Zurich. Spartak will first play away.

Kiev Dynamo will take on

Albania's "17 Nentori" team in the 1/8th of the European Winners Cup.

The first games are due on October 20 and the return ones on November 3.

## RODNINA'S SUCCESSFUL DEBUT

The budding Soviet duo of Lyudmila Boblova and Andrei Kellin won the pairs at the traditional international figure-skating tournament in London. They did fine in the free programme moving from third place (after the short programme) into the forefront, ahead of a Canadian and a British pair.

## BELATED WINS

Sergei Krivosheyn, from Kuzbyshev, won the one-day international "Around Berlin" race for the "Berliner Zeitung" newspaper prize. Close to the finishing line he broke away from the bunch and crossed it 28 seconds clear of the runner-up, clocking 5 hr 09 min 41 sec over 198 kilometres.

Leon Deyhita, from Minsk, was the individual winner of a

world and European champion Irina Rodnina.

Gargen Vardanyan, from Moscow, also moved up after the free programme, placing fourth overall in the men's singles, behind Canadian Brian Orser, Norbert Schramm, of West Germany, and American Tom Dickson.

For many skaters this was the first official performance this season.

many day race across Bulgaria, having worn for most part of the race the leader's yellow jersey. The USSR also won the team event.

Jan Schurri, 19, son of the once renowned GDR racer Gustav-Adolf Schurri, ran up in a many-day race across Poland only 13 seconds behind winner Andrzej Nerejewski of Poland.



No. 80 (394), October 12-15, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

## Leonid BREZHNEV: collective efforts by all states are required

I fully share your concern over the situation in Central America and the Caribbean which is fraught with a serious threat. I would like to stress that the hotbeds of tension in the area are brought into existence by those who try to impose their will on the peoples living in the area and to suppress their desire for freedom, national independence and progress.

This is an excerpt from Leonid Brezhnev's reply to an appeal from political and public leaders in Venezuela. The appeal, signed by the former presidents C. A. Perez and W. Lora, as well as by a number of party, trade union and other leaders, expresses concern over the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and over the danger of another war.

Unilateral actions alone cannot prevent the threat of a new world war, achieve detente or spread it to all continents. Now, as never before, the safeguarding of peace requires collective efforts by all nations, big and small, and by all peace-loving forces, regardless of their ideological views and political persuasions.

## Ponomarev on causes of confrontation



Counsellors in session.

It would be of great positive value if France unequivocally spoke in favour of a lowering in the level of nuclear armaments in Europe on the principle of equal security for all concerned, and if it were then to take part in actions to attain this goal, said Boris Ponomarev, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who was addressing a meeting between Soviet and French parliamentarians.

Soviet-French cooperation, Ponomarev said, has for a long time acted as an important factor in peace, security and equality in Europe and has had a favourable influence on the entire international climate. However, he noted, since the previous meeting between the Soviet and French parliamentary committees, a certain pause and hitch in relations between the

two countries have been observed. It has been and is our sincere desire that such "hitches" in our relations should come to an end, and the sooner the better, he said.

In his speech, Boris Ponomarev analysed the international situation. Describing it as very grave and even dangerous, he outlined the following negative processes:

First, the crusade against detente launched by leading circles in the United States and NATO.

Second, we have in mind the policy of starting another round in the arms race, particularly in nuclear missiles, pursued by these circles.

Third, the tendency shown by these same circles to disregard the ancient principle that agreements should be honoured.

Documents signed after many years of negotiation are being cast aside as so many meaningless pieces of paper.

Fourth, the attempts at economic blockade being undertaken against us by these same circles. An arbitrary policy of diktat is also being applied against America's own allies.

Fifth, the global crusade declared by the United States against the Soviet Union and her allies and against the national liberation movements.

Sixth, these same circles, either acting on their own or encouraging their allies to commit acts of aggression, or even brigandage, have been fanning up tensions and exacerbating local conflicts, as is the case in Lebanon. In modern conditions local conflicts carry the threat of outbreaks of violence on a global scale.

## Soviet-Vietnamese talks

Relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are developing dynamically and advance the basic interests of the peoples of both countries, and the causes of peace, socialism and progress, stresses a joint Soviet-Vietnamese communique summing up

talks between a USSR Party and government delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, and a Vietnam Party and government delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and

Chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Praising past achievements, the two sides expressed their firm intention of further building up the tried and tested fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Seeking to squash the patriotic drive in the military dictatorship has launched a "combat campaign against bourgeois nationalism", clapping down on any manifestation of popular discontent.

In the photo: the military staged a show execution of the capital's central cemetery. Soldiers of the regime guarding the place of "execution" (left). The widow of an executed patriot.



Welcome to Azerbaijan

breeding in such quantities that they are now being introduced into other districts.

● IT LOOKED AS IF THE WHOLE COUNTRY HAD TURNED UP FOR THE OPENING OF AN EXHIBITION OF BOOKS BY LEO TOLSTOY AND ABOUT THE GREAT WRITER AT HIS MEMORIAL-ESTATE, AT YASNAYA POLYANA. They are published in the languages of peoples from all the fifteen Union republics. Many bore the autographs of the donors of Georgian writer I. Abashidze, for instance, of Armenian writer V. Abramyan, Lithuanian author J. Marcinkevicius and many others.

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**MN moscow news**

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Address: 16/2 Gorky St., Moscow  
Printed at the "Iskretia" Press  
Moscow, USSR  
Published Tuesday and Saturday  
Index 30078



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## INDIRA GANDHI APPEALS FOR UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE RIGHT WING

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has appealed to all progressive forces in India to form a united front against the right wing, which is bent on the territorial integrity of India.

### Non-Aligned ministers meet in New York

New York. The escalation in the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, poses a threat to the independence of states, to international peace and security and to the very existence of mankind, says a final communiqué released at the end of a plenary meeting between the Non-Aligned foreign ministers.

measures against the reactionaries. 30 people died and ten were injured in the latest outbreak of sectarian clashes between Hindus and Muslims in the town of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh state. The main blame for provoking the unrest lies with thugs from the RSS and from the Muslim groupings of Jamaat-Islami and Jamaat-Tulba who are encouraged by the American and Pakistani secret services.

East settlement, under UN auspices. The ministers point to a further growth in tension in Central America and the Caribbean, arising from the intensification of the colonialist and imperialist policies of aggression and interference. The Non-Aligned Movement is deeply concerned over the increase in manoeuvres organized by the United States with the aim of destabilizing the situation in Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba and of exerting pressure on these countries. In view of this, it has been decided to hold an emergency meeting of the Co-ordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua, January 10-14. It was also decided to hold the 7th Non-Aligned summit in Delhi between 7 and 11 March, 1983.

## OLOF PALME ANNOUNCES MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT

Stockholm. The Swedish Premier Olof Palme has announced the composition of his new government.

foreign policies the new Social Democratic government intended to carry out an active policy of peace and to promote détente, cooperation between nations and efficient disarmament.

### VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

## SENSE VERSUS FORCE

At the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its appeal to all states to pledge not to be the first to use force or the threat of force in international relations. The USSR, declared Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko, is ready even today to sit down at the negotiating table to draw up strict obligations not to use force in settling disputes and differences between states.

led, the issue involving this type of weapon would also be solved. Washington and NATO have, nonetheless, rejected this proposal. Why? The answer can be found in programme statements, made by American leaders, who make no bones about the fact that America is bent on upholding the parity of strategic forces between the USA and the USSR.

Not surprisingly, given such an approach to international security and relations with the Soviet Union, Washington's reluctance to pledge not to be the first to use force, or the threat of force, appears quite logical—but this is a dangerous logic due to the untenability of the very starting point of American strategic doctrine, i.e. the belief in the omnipotence of military force in a nuclear age.

ply not just to nuclear forces but to conventional forces as well. In this respect they recognize the importance of the problem of balance in conventional forces and were unanimous on the urgent need for real progress at the Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and armaments reductions in Central Europe.

The American reliance on force can worsen and indeed has worsened the international climate—but in pursuing such a policy the American leaders will be neither successful in talking down to the USSR nor in bolstering the national security of their own nations. Insisted by declaring their willingness to secure a nuclear victory over the USSR, they are jeopardizing this security: such a policy can in no way be called realistic.

## NEW TRADE UNION LAW FOR POLAND

Warsaw. PAP-TASS. By an overwhelming majority of votes the Polish Parliament has approved a new law on trade unions.

The law requires that each trade union should operate on the basis of its statutes which must conform to the principles of the Polish constitution and to the relevant Polish laws. They have to adhere to the principle of the social ownership of the means of production, which is the backbone of the socialist state system in Poland, and recognize the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the construction of socialism, as well as the constitutional principles of the country's foreign policy.

The trade unions should defend the rights and the interests of working people in matters of production, as well as in the sphere of living conditions and social and cultural life; they should take part in the formation and implementation of socio-economic tasks promoting the country's development, and act in order to multiply the national income and ensure its fair distribution. They should engage in educational activities by shaping professional ethics and promoting the observance of the principles of communal living.

The law forbids politically motivated strikes. Under the new law, the new trade unions should be set up in three stages. At the level of individual enterprises they are to emerge after December 31, 1982. In a year's time, they will be granted the right to set up organizations on a national scale. After December 31, 1984, they will be able to organize inter-industrial trade union associations and organizations.

## CHURCHMEN FROM EAST AND WEST MEET

Princeton, New Jersey, was recently the venue for a meeting of noted religious figures from socialist countries and the USA. This was the fifth in a series of such meetings started back in 1962 at Karlovy Vary, and designed to promote mutual understanding between people in socialist countries and the USA, cooperation and détente.

The Karlovy Vary-5 meeting showed that the main American Churches disapprove of the policies pursued by the Washington administration aimed at confrontation and a heading arms race and are in favour of détente and the strengthening of peace. Peace ought to be based on mutual trust rather than fear. The "concept" of nuclear containment is fraudulent through and through. We feel that a thorough, free and open dialogue is clear freeze and détente is vital, stressed William Thompson, a Presbyterian Church leader.

A communiqué adopted on the final day stresses the urgent need to work against the "nuclear arms race" and the "theories" of "limited nuclear war", launched by Washington. The delegates showed their strong support for disarmament and for the settlement of conflicts peacefully. A hope of a new era of peace and cooperation between the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments.



New species of hawk.

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

## APPEAL BY SCIENTISTS

Rome. The second International Seminar to discuss the consequences of a possible worldwide military conflict has taken place in the Italian town of Erice. It was attended by prominent scientists, specialists in the field of atomic energy from the Soviet Union, the United States, and a number of West European countries. The delegates discussed how to prevent a nuclear war, as well as the role to be played by and

the tasks facing scientists working towards this noble cause. Various ways of reducing nuclear arsenals throughout the world were examined.

The seminar adopted "A Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear War" which appeals to world leaders to take the initiative in the search for measures to reduce the risk of nuclear war and to abstain from military conflicts as a way of solving disputes.



New acts of aggression have been perpetrated by the troops of the racist republic of South Africa who have occupied the southern part of the Angolan province of Kunene. According to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, thousands of Pretoria's troops are now stationed in Kunene province. In addition some 30 thousand South African soldiers are massed across the border in northern Namibia, reinforced by heavy artillery, planes and helicopters. They are poised for an attack against Angola.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

India and Vietnam have decided to set up a joint commission on economic cooperation to expand bilateral economic links in all areas.

The Soviet-American talks on reducing nuclear arms in Europe have resumed in Geneva, with the two sides meeting for a plenary meeting.

Another two members of the anti-government plot by former Foreign Minister S. Gorbachev have been executed in Tehran.

An attempt has been made to blow up a freight train, on a railway outside Frankfurt on the Main. The train was bound for the American air base at Giessen.

According to the Chinese press, plans have been drawn up on the initiative of the country's State Council for the retooling of industrial enterprises in Peking, Tianjin, Shanghai and in several other industrial centres.

### MIRACULOUS CROP

Amaranth is a grain crop which was cultivated in Central and South America as far back as 8,000 years ago. Until the 16th century it was an important Aztec staple. Recent studies have shown that this crop, which has a whole range of valuable properties, is undervalued. In present-day experts, in particular, it has a high resistance to drought. Its seeds and leaves contain high-quality protein and a high percentage of lysine, a critically important amino acid which is only found in rather small quantities in most other grains. Its edible leaves taste not unlike spinach and are soft and tender throughout the hot summer. And amaranth flour, which smells like nuts, produces nice bread and other cookies.

### VIADUCT

#### ACROSS THE RIVER

Bulgarian engineers are erecting a unique bridge—the largest viaduct in the Balkan Peninsula—in the Stara Planina Mountains. Measuring 750 metres in length and 125 metres in height, it spans the Bebrash River. 600-metre beams each weighing 220 tonnes are being used for the first time in Bulgaria to build the bridge. A laser ensures that these huge structures are inserted accurately into place. The Bebrash viaduct is an important section of the Hemus motorway. It will be opened late this year. Engineers have overcome many difficulties in building this 400-kilometre road which will allow motorists to reach the seaside resort of Varna from the capital of Sofia in only three and a half hours. The motorway passes under the Stara Planina Mountains.

### Science and technology

lains, and a double tunnel has already been hewn through the Villava pass.

### MINUTE WATCH

The slender plaque being held between someone's fingers in the photo is the thinnest watch in the world. This quartz timepiece which is only 0.98 mm thick has been manufactured by Swiss firm of Concord. Its only drawback is that it cannot be made waterproof. However, the firm is producing a waterproof model, only two centimetres 50 mm in diameter, which is the minimal thickness for a waterproof watch.



### ELECTRONIC CRIB

A Japanese company has started to produce wrist-watches whose electronic brain houses of a 1,800-word English-Japanese vocabulary plus a conjugation table of non-standard verbs. The watches are much sought after by beginners in the English language and by young people enrolling in higher schools. Unfortunately for the latter, examiners were quick to spot the watch's potential as a crib and they have now been banned from exams.

### OF INTEREST

#### To keep sane, healthy and wise...

The man who lives in a greenbelt area takes 60 per cent less time to recuperate his energy after a long working day, than the person who resides in urban industrial area, devoid of vegetation. This has been proved by the published results of investigations conducted by specialists of the Tokyo Institute of Agriculture and Technology. It is noted in their report that in green districts of a park people's resistance increases by 15 per cent, and that there is a sharp rise in their attentiveness and powers of concentration.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### UNCTAD SESSION REVEALS OPPOSING POSITIONS

Analysing the results of the recent 25th session of the UNCTAD Council in Geneva, Afanasi Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA as follows:

Conflicting positions have been revealed among UNCTAD members. On one side, the countries of the socialist community of nations, supported by an absolute majority of the developing countries, came out with a constructive appeal to develop trade and economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This also includes relations between countries with different socio-economic systems.

On the other side, the United States and a number of its allies are trying to convert trade and economic links into a tool for political blackmail and pressure to facilitate aggressive foreign structures. The United States wants to tailor socio-economic structures in the developing countries to suit its own needs. It thus undermines East-West trade and hampers the work of important international forums discussing trade and economic cooperation, including the UNCTAD meetings.

#### AMERICA IN CRISIS

Writing in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Vitaly Kobaysh points out, among other things, that American prestige in the world has never been so low or its foreign policy in such a hopeless dead end, primarily in the "third world". On the home front, he continues, the government consisting totally of millionaires and serving the interests of millionaires, has so messed things up that it seems the current generation of Americans will not live to see even a tiny fraction of the problems besetting them.

Those problems can not be included on a general list, for each one of them spells disaster. As regards social inequality, the American rich have grown richer still while the poor have become still poorer, separated as they are by an unbridgeable gap; as for unemployment, there are now officially 11,000,000 people out of work, and this figure is an obvious underestimate; a similar situation affected the nation at the time of the great depression, which was once thought of as past history never to be repeated. But the greatest scandal of all concerns the president's repeated promise to give the nation a balanced budget: its deficit for the fiscal year that has just ended adds up to 150,000 million dollars, something America has never known, Kobaysh emphasises.

#### IN THE CLUTCHES OF INFLATION

Analysing the sources of the current capitalist monetary upsets, in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, V. Zholobov stresses that in recent years inflation in the capitalist world has overstepped national frontiers to assume international proportions. In this respect the American administration has outshined everyone else, flooding the entire capitalist world with its devaluated dollar and thus "exporting" its inflation abroad. The result was that many of the cheap dollars ended up in other countries, and had a destabilising effect on local currencies.

The devaluation of Western currencies, in turn, resulted in higher prices for manufactured goods imported by developing nations the article emphasises. In 1981 wholesale prices for machinery and equipment rose by 66 per cent in 1975 in the USA; by 72 per cent in Sweden, by 82 per cent in West Germany, etc. Their rising expenditure on imports has boosted production costs in the young states and stimulated an additional growth in domestic prices.

Having suffered from the American dollar influx, the article continues, the other imperialist states joined ranks in re-exporting the inflationary disease to the outskirts of the world capitalist economy.

#### OUR MAIN TASK IS TO PREVENT DISASTER

Man appeared on Earth several million years ago, while the atomic bomb has been with us for less than four decades, writes A. Leoniyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Yet, this weapon is capable of destroying all traces of human habitation on Earth.

There were madmen in the past, too. After one of his battles in which the French army lost 30 thousand men, Napoleon wrote to his wife: "All this is nothing in comparison with me being in your arms tomorrow". Yet, Napoleon looks a child in comparison with the present advocates of war who are ready to kill hundreds of millions of people in order to run into the embrace of their lord and master—the American military and industrial complex which dreams of "destroying" the Soviet Union and the socialist system, and of the restoration of the capitalist system there. The most important task facing us today is to prevent disaster and to stop the madmen in their tracks.

tion club". An investigation established that it had been... stolen! It seems that at night some thieves climbed over the prison wall and made off unnoticed with the expensive set. The police inspector, summoned to the scene, commented as follows on the theft: "Surely, the thieves had accomplices inside the prison..."

#### Insufficient technical proficiency

Spanish Angel Nieto has nine world motor racing titles to his credit but failed to get a truck driving licence because of "insufficient technical proficiency".

#### Can you beat it?

The authorities of a prison in the county of Kent, Great Britain, were surprised when a colour TV set disappeared from the hall of the "rehabilitation







## PROFILES



## RAVIL BATYROV

"My main theme is human kindness and the spiritual integrity of modest and inconspicuous people," Ravil Batyrov once said speaking about his art. And it is exactly this quality that is so valuable to his art.

Kindness to Batyrov is not a merely human quality. It is something that the world rests upon. Three old Uzbek carry apples over thousands of kilometers to give them to soldiers at the front. Such is the unsophisticated plot of Batyrov's best film, "Apples of 1941". And what better way for old timers to help those at the front? They are deterred neither by the hard and long road ahead of them, nor by the hardships they encounter at every step of their way.

"The Unforgotten Song" is another Batyrov's film. The hero is an Uzbek guerrilla fighting in Byelorussia which to him becomes a home away

from home and a Byelorussian woman who saves his life becomes like a second mother to him. "It was humanity that often won out in the past war," says Batyrov.

The characters in many of his films are our contemporaries — schoolchildren, students, and scientists. While different in terms of temperament and in their convictions, what they have in common is their great moral strength, kindness and open-heartedness.

"Forty years ago, a barefooted boy from Tashkent avidly collected postcards instead of stamps. These were stills from films, for he dreamt of becoming a film actor. His dream has come true except that instead of an actor Batyrov now a leading Uzbek film director.

Alexander DONSKOI

## 'The Truth of the Great People'

"The Truth of the Great People," an artistic and documentary epic, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, which is being shot at the country's main studios, is nearing completion. The film is being made for Central Television.

Eleven full-length films, among them: "A Word About the Party", "A Matter of Honor", "Beloved Land", "Our Common Work", "What Is Soviet Power?", "Our Patriotic Home", "People Who Defend Peace", "Family", "The Best Is in You", "Do the Russians Want War?" and "The Soviet Character" — make up a vast cine-panorama about the life of the Soviet people.

"The Truth of the Great People" continues the glorious traditions started by the well-known epics "The Great Patriotic War" and "Dearest Than Anything". It will feature the most significant events of the past few decades in the life of Soviet society. Central and republican film studios cooperate on this venture on a scale rarely equaled before. In cast of the new epic are leading Soviet actors and actresses from Moscow, Leningrad, the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Georgia, Lithuania, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. B. Ryckov, well-known producer and playwright, Honored Art Worker of the Russian Federation, directs the epic.

The films will be commented by prominent men of culture — the writers Ch. Altmatov and R. Gamsatov; and the actors — M. Ulyanov, V. Tikhonov, K. Lavrov, D. Baniotis, L. Chursina, V. Saneyev, R. Chikhvadze and Yu. Kayurov.

"The Truth of the Great People" will be shown over the Central Television network on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

## INDIA IN SONGS

The songs included in her new concert programme in Ashkhabad by the well-known Turkmen singer Annagul Kurdova, can be described as a musical tour of India.

During her stay in that country with a group of Soviet cultural workers Annagul visited Bombay. It is in this city that the film studios of the well-known actor and producer Raj Kapur, are situated. The latter presented the singer with recordings of melodies from his

land. And artists with the Gupta ensemble, led by singer and musician Gupta, helped Annagul to learn some of the Indian songs and to grasp their fine nuances. Annagul met Indian artists in Madras, at a concert of Indo-Soviet friendship, at which she sang Turkmenian songs. This was the first time that Turkmenian melodies had been heard abroad.



## BOOTLEG BEATLES IN THE USSR

They are preserving history, was the unanimous verdict of those people who attended concerts given by the British Bootleg Beatles to the Soviet Union. Indeed, when the group appeared on the stage of the Moscow Rossiya concert hall, those present were taken back to the early 60s, to the heyday of rock, when "Beatlemaniacs" engulfed the world.

The group was started two years ago specially for a show named "Beatlemaniacs". Its members were selected to be identical to the Beatles in terms of voice, appearance and manners. I talked to them after a concert: though rather tired, they still kept on smiling and chaf-

ing at each other as if they were still on stage, and though I knew their names were Chris, Dave, Rick and Andre, I still involuntarily called them Paul, Ringo...

This was the group's first tour of the country; they played in Moscow, Yalta, Riga, Tallinn and Leningrad. I am delighted by your audience, and especially by their thorough knowledge of the Beatles' songs and history. In the six weeks that we've been here we've had plenty of opportunity to find it out, says Ringo.

Alexander GURNOV

Photo by Nikolai Malyshev

200th ANNIVERSARY  
SEASON FOR KIROV THEATRE

"Peter the Great", an opera by Andrei Patrov, opened the 200th season of the Kirov Opera and Ballet Company, in Leningrad. The old Kirov theatre, the company's home stage, has recently undergone major restoration work.

The Kirov's anniversary repertoire includes major classical

operas and ballets as well as the works of Soviet composers. Forthcoming premieres will be Tchaikovsky's opera, "Eugene Onegin", and "Cinderella", the ballet by Prokofiev. The company is also busy at work on a production of Andrei Patrov's opera, "Mayakovskiy Bogatir", scheduled for next spring.

## 'ROTATING DISCS'

"Rotating Discs" is a two-part show aimed at all those fond of music and humour, at collectors of records or at those who simply want to listen to their favourite singers, musicians and variety groups. The show is to be seen at the Lushniki Palace of Sport in Moscow, until October 12.

The first part of the show presents the history of the invention and development of gramophone records. Two pop groups — Rhythms of the Planet and the Express — along with the Meridian vocal trio and actors from Moscow theatres take the audiences back to

the time of the first photographs and of mechanical and electric gramophones. The usual numbers, as well as vocal, choreographic and musical parodies make this journey both a merry and exciting one. Announcer Sergei Dilyayev, of Moscow, acts as time-keeper and as disc-jockey.

The basis of the show is as follows: the action is set in a recording studio in which an LP is being made in front of the audience's eyes — a record which can be heard but cannot be taken home.

Igor MIKHAYLOV



The National Dancing Ensemble of Kampuchea has been on its first tour of the Soviet Union. In concerts they gave in Moscow, Dzhambul, Dushanbe and Ashkhabad, the Kampuchians danced ancient ritual dances and played modern tunes.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

## WHAT'S ON!

October 12-15

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 12 and 13 — Choreographic Miniatures ballet group from Leningrad.

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 12 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 13 — Bartok, "The Wooden Prince". "Divertissement" (one-act ballet). 14 — Corelli, Torelli, Rameau, "These Fascinating Sounds". 15 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 14 and 15 — National ballet from Cuba. One-act ballets on music by classical and modern composers.

Operette Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 12 — Zharbin, "Peonies". 14 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 15 — Millyutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 15 — Khrennikov, "Much Ado About Hearts".

## FILMS

An Additional Trace (Assaijanfilm Studio, USSR).

A thriller telling the story of how a man turned into a criminal. Cinema: "Metropol" (Sverdlov Sq.). Metro Ploshchad Sverdlova.

Tu Pind Vou (Vietnam). A page in the heroic tale of the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (I. Morokovetskaya Embankment). Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

## EXHIBITIONS

Trotyakov Picture Gallery (10 Lavrushinsky Lane). An exhibition of works to mark the 80th anniversary of the birth of the painter, Pavel Korin. The items on view: drawings, sketches, paintings on a historical theme, portraits, studies and landscapes are drawn from the Gallery's collection and from

## ANOTHER STEP IN SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS

The seventh session has taken place in Moscow of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

The Soviet delegation at the talks was headed by Ivan Arbatov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the leader of the Indian side was Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs. A protocol was signed at the end of the meeting in which the two sides noted the successful development of mutually beneficial contacts in the field of the economy and outlined a number of promising areas in cooperation.

In industrial construction, it is stated in the protocol, the two sides will cooperate in the building in India of a major oil and energy complex comprising a huge electric power station, and a coal pit in Nigah and a number of power transmission lines. Joint work is also envisaged in the construction of a coal pit in Mukunda.

The Soviet Union and India have agreed in principle on cooperation in the construction of the second phase of the steel mill in Visakhapatnam. Further measures have been discussed in the joint expansion of production facilities at the steel complexes at Bhilai and Bokaro to enable them to produce more than four million tonnes of steel each.

In addition, a preliminary discussion has taken place on possibilities for bilateral cooperation in the construction in India of a new metal-smelting plant, possibly in the state of Orissa.

The successful development of relations between the two

countries was noted and confidence was expressed that in 1982 total turnover in Soviet-Indian trade will increase against the previous year.

New areas were mapped out for scientific and technological cooperation, for instance, laser technology and chemical catalysts. Mutual contacts will continue in the power industry, meteorology, standardization, corrosion control, etc.

Economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union is a perfect example of cooperation between states with different socio-economic systems, said Mr. Narasimha Rao, addressing the Commission. It is based on principles of equality and has broad prospects, the Indian minister stressed.

Nikolai SERGEYEV

CREUSOT-LOIRE ENTERPRISES:  
TWENTY YEARS ON THE SOVIET MARKET

In 1962, the French firm of Creusot-Loire Enterprises signed its first contract with Soviet foreign trade organizations to build a small factory in Serpukhov, 100 km south of Moscow. This modest undertaking was followed by numerous contracts in different industries: chemical engineering, including the production of fertilizers, plastics, and the processing of natural gas. The firm took part in the construction of major facilities to produce ammonium in

the Ukrainian cities of Odessa and Gorlovka and in the construction of gas projects in the Far North and in Orenburg.

For many years, Creusot-Loire Enterprises has looked on the Soviet Union as its best and most loyal and reliable client, said Mr. Alexis Dève, a Creusot-Loire Enterprises representative, in an interview with an MNI correspondent. We feel that Soviet associations and ministries have a constant wish for cooperation. Though at the present time, there is no further progress in chemical engineering and petrochemistry, we have been advancing in other areas, for our cooperation is not confined to chemistry alone. This October, for instance, Moscow will be the venue of "Agroprom", a major exhibition devoted to the food industry, and our participation is highly essential.

The Soviet five-year plan emphasizes the development of this branch of the economy, which is one we specialize in and we, therefore, want to offer our services.

Alexander VOLKOV

West German  
firm offer  
help  
to diabetics

Today, millions of people throughout the world suffer from diabetes and obesity. It is, therefore, very important to find substitutes for sugar, fructose, xylitol, sorbitol and other foodstuffs with a high calory content.

The West German firm of Kajo specializing in low-calory non-alcoholic drinks has held a symposium at the Moscow International Trade Center at which it put forward proposals for cooperation in this field with Soviet specialists. This was the firm's first venture on the Soviet market.

The present meeting is of a rather scientific nature, said Kajo's head, Doctor Joachim Müller. In organizing it we are acting as scientists who are ready to share their experience with foreign colleagues rather than industrialists. However, I will not conceal our hopes for practical cooperation in the future since scientific advances open up major prospects for the development of mutually beneficial trade relations.

At the symposium, West German specialists delivered reports on sugar substances used as substitutes for sugar, fructose, etc. They believe that artificially produced saccharine and cyclamate can solve the problem of manufacturing foodstuffs for people suffering from diabetes and obesity.

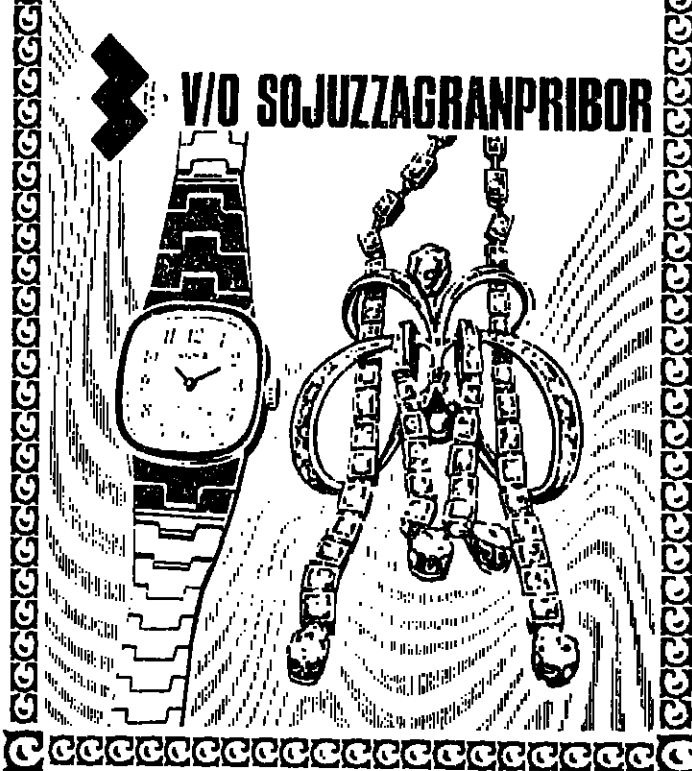
I am very happy with the results of our work in Moscow, said Doctor Müller at the end of the symposium. The interest among Soviet specialists, the great number of sources of different mineral waters in the Soviet Union, and the experience your country has gained in the production of non-alcoholic drinks can serve as a good basis for our further cooperation.

Despite the overall deterioration in the political and economic climate in the world, our firm is in links with the Soviet Union, Müller stressed. We hope that like their predecessors the new government of the Federal Republic will strictly adhere to all the agreements between our two countries.

VIKTOR YEVKIN

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Soviet-Austrian trade:  
results and prospects

The 14th session of the mixed USSR-Austria commission on economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which was held in Moscow late last September, has shown once again that the traditional friendly relations existing between the two states have a favourable influence on mutual business ties in the most diverse fields.

Last year the mutual trade volume — now the main form of economic cooperation — exceeded the one thousand million rubles mark for the first time — reaching 1,361,000 million rubles. According to a preliminary estimate, the volume of trade between our two countries in the current year remains at about the 1981 level.

Following the 13th session of the mixed commission, a number of large contracts were concluded for deliveries of Soviet goods to Austria: among them 3,000 cars, 6,500 refrigerators, one million tonnes of oil, 700 thousand tonnes of iron ore, 100 thousand tonnes of carbanide, etc. Last June a new agreement was signed in Vienna on the main conditions governing deliveries of Soviet natural gas, according to which 1,500 million cubic metres of gas will be supplied to Austria annually for 25 years, starting from 1984. The agreement provides the buyer with the opportunity of increasing the import to 2,500 million cubic metres of gas annually.

The 14th session of the mixed commission noted with satisfaction that over recent years trade between the two countries had started to acquire a more balanced nature and that it was to be expected that the backlog in Austrian deliveries to the USSR by comparison to Soviet exports to Austria, will be considerably reduced over the next year. This evaluation of the development of Soviet-Austrian trade is based on the expected increase in deliveries of Austrian goods to the USSR, and in the first place of machinery and equipment. In March 1982, Metallurgimport and Vost-Alpine concluded a large contract in Moscow providing for the construction of a complete steel works in the USSR for the production of as much as 500 thousand tonnes of rolled steel and 200 thousand tonnes of blanks annually. This will be the first time that an Austrian firm builds such a large industrial project in the USSR. The plant should go into operation before the end of 1984.

Over recent years Austria has supplied over 100 river craft to the Soviet Union. Last September a new contract was signed for the delivery to the USSR of one more 180-passenger river diesel.

VIKTOR NIKITIN